

One single specimen of a decidedly new and interesting form was among those Pupidæ from Albuquerque, N. M., sent by Mr. L. B. Elliott. The whole formation is that of a *Vertigo*, but it is purely albino (*i. e.*, colorless or white); the only one of this kind in the genus. Its altitude is 1.6 mm.; the lamellæ are nearly those of *V. Binneyana*, but the palatal wall has quite a different configuration, and the whorls except the last are regularly striate.

New Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10, 1890.

ANNOTATED LIST OF THE SHELLS OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

Bythinella tenuipes Couper. Common in a small stream near the city and at Tocoi on the St. John's River.

Amnicola granum Say. Common in the upper part of Moultrie Creek.

Paludina georgiana Lea. Common in tributaries of the St. John's, west of St. Augustine.

Campeloma lima Anth. Found with the above, but not as plentiful.

Ampullaria depressa Say. Common with the two preceding species. A less depressed variety is found in a swamp near Matanzas Inlet.

Helicina orbiculata Say. Common.

Nerita peloronta L. One living specimen on the water battery of Fort Marion.

Nerita versicolor Lam. Two living specimens. I believe this is the most northern locality recorded for *Nerita* on the Atlantic Coast.

Neritina reclinata Say. Common at the mouth of small fresh water streams.

Neritina virginea L. A number of specimens found in brackish water near Matanzas.

Fissurella alternata Say. Common.

Actæon punctatus d'Orb. One specimen.

Tornatina canaliculata Say. Not common.

Aplysia protea Rang. Common at low-water on a bar at the mouth of Hospital creek.

Glandina truncata Gmel. Common. This species is always plentiful near the coast but rare in the interior.

Guppya gundlachi Pfr. Specimens were identified as this by Rev. E. Lehnert.

Zonites (Hyalina) arborcus Say. Common.

Zonites (Hyalina) indentatus Say. Common.

Zonites (Hyalina) minusculus Binn. Not common.

Zonites (Hyalina) milium Morse. Found associated with *Pupa pentodon* Say.

Patula circa Guppy.

Patula (Helicodiscus) lineata Say. Common.

Helix (Mesodon) jejuna Say. Common.

Helix (Triodopsis) hopetonensis Shutt. Not common.

Helix (Polygyra) auriculata Say. Not common.

Helix (Polygyra) pustula Fer. Common near Matanzas.

Helix (Polygyra) cereolus Mühlf. Common.

Helix (Polygyra) cereolus var. microdonta Desh. Common. It is the form called *H. carpenteriana* Bland.

Helix (Polygyra) cereolus var. septemvolva Say. The large specimens mentioned by Mr. Binney are common on the walls of Fort Marion. This species varies so greatly that the separation of varieties is merely a matter of selection and intermediate forms remain which connect them together.

Helix (Strobila) hubbardi A. D. Brown. This species is common on the trunks and limbs of orange trees in some parts of the city.

Bulimulus dormani W. G. Binney. A few specimens found in Cowan Swamp.

Pupa fallax Say. Common.

Pupa pentodon Say. Not common.

Pupa hordeacella Pilsbry. Common.

Strophia microstoma Pfr. One specimen among the debris on the beach.

Strophia sp.? This and the above probably floated from the Bahamas.

Succinea campestris Say. Common.

Succinea aurea Lea. Common on Anastasia Island.

Succinea obliqua Say. Not common.

Succinea luteola Gould. Not common.

Carychium exiguum. Common.

Melampus lineatus Say. (*M. bidentatus* Say.) Common.

Melampus flavus Gmel. Not common.

Limnæa humilis Say. Common in fresh water ponds on Anastasia Island.

Physa pomilia Conr. Common with the above species.

Physa heterostropha Say. Some young specimens evidently this species, from Tocoï St. John's River.

Planorbis tumidus Pfr. Common in ponds on Anastasia Island.

Planorbis dilatatus Gld. A few specimens near St. Mark's pond.

Ancylus (Acroloxus) filusus Conr. Common in a swamp near Matanzas.

Ancylus sp.? At Tocoï on the St. John's River.

Siphonaria lineolata d'Orb. Common on the old light house rocks.

HELIX HORTENSIS IN AMERICA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

There seems to be a prevalent opinion that this species does not belong to America at all, but was introduced, like *H. nemoralis*. This idea, however, is surely without foundation, and Mr. W. G. Binney tells me that he regards the species as naturally present in America. The distribution, though, is curious, and half suggests the idea (which I believe is without reasonable foundation) that the hardy Norsemen of old may have carried the snail about for food, and so imported it where they went. At all events, it frequents the places they visited. Starting with New England, the species goes north to Canada, Labrador and Greenland. It appears also in Iceland, and a small variety occurs in the Shetland Is.,¹ and so we come to the continent of Europe, where it abounds.

H. hortensis is readily known from *H. nemoralis*, when ordinary characters fail, by the shape of its "dart." It is also less variable than *nemoralis*. I have examined specimens of the following varieties, collected in America:—

(1.) *Helix hortensis* var. *vallotia* Moq.

There is an example of this variety from Labrador in the British Museum.

¹ The Shetland form was first named var. *nana*, but not described. It is now known as var. *minor* Jeffreys.